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The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
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This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin or money refunded, and will not kill the hair.
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Importer and breeder of high-class pure-bred **CLYDESDALES**. Farmers or ranchmen starting breeding Clydes, pure or grade, specially invited to correspond.

For Love Knot (Vol. XXVII) [5826]
Sale Imported Clydesdale Brood Mare. Foaled May 25, 1902. Color dark brown, white stripe on face. Sire Lord Fontleroy (10370), dam Bridal Knot (13536). **MISS KNOT (7434)**; bay, foaled May 17, 1905. Sire Imp. Cairngaan (4757) (12073). Dam Imp. Love Knot (as above). These mares were the property of the late R. S. Cundie, of Barrie, Ont., and are now for sale, and can be inspected any time at Barrie. For further particulars apply to: **Thomas A. McCarthy, Box 472, Barrie, Ont.**

Shetland, Welsh and Iceland Ponies

I have on hand a number of single ponies and matched pairs; all ages; thoroughly broken to harness and reliable in every way.

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PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SWOLLEN LEG.

Four-year-old mare swelled in one hind leg from food to hock. It seems hard and feverish.

Ans.—Give her a purgative of 8 drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up with 1 dram iodide of potassium in damp food three times daily. Hand-rub and bandage the leg, and after the purgative has ceased to act, give regular exercise.

LARYNGITIS.

My horses' throats are swollen. They cough, and discharge from their nostrils.

Ans.—Your horses have an inflammation of the throat, or larynx, called laryngitis. You must be very careful not to allow them to get wet or cold, and not heat them by working. Get a liniment made of 3 parts each of oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil and 1 part liquor ammonia fortior. Rub their throats twice daily with this for two days, and wrap their throats in flannel. Give each, four times daily, 3 drams chlorate of potassium and 20 grains quinine sulphate. If complications arise, send for your veterinarian.

Miscellaneous.

BREEDING HEIFER—YOUNG BULL.

1. A heifer calved very young. I intend letting her run 20 months before freshening again. How long should I let her dry to get her in shape for official testing?

2. Does it do a bull eight months old harm to run with cows? At what age is he fit for service? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The enquirer is probably aware that by the rules for admission to the Record of Performance for a yearly test, every cow accepted for registration must drop a calf within 15 months after commencement of the test. In the four-year-old class, and the mature class, no cow will be accepted for registration in the Record if the beginning of her previous lactation period was more than fifteen months before the commencement of the test. We are not aware that for a weekly or monthly test there is any rule restricting the period a cow may remain dry before commencing a test. It is known that a cow which has been dry for three months or more, and well fed during the interim, will give much more milk than one that has been dry for half that time, or less. In the case in question, we think the heifer should have a rest for at least three months.

2. A bull should not be used for service before he is 12 months old, and then to only a very limited extent, not more than twice a week. Earlier service is believed to restrict his fertility later. It is not good practice to allow a young bull, or a bull of any age, to run with the cows, unless he is very sluggish and slow.

DUCKS DYING.

Young ducks are dying; some of them will take a weakness in the back and cannot walk, and die very quickly. In fact, many of them we never see anything wrong with until they are dead.

Ans.—It would have aided a correct determination to have known how old were the ducks; on what fed, and how housed. But the fact remains that all experienced breeders agree that sick ducks are as good as dead ducks, for it certainly does not pay to doctor them. If from constitutionally strong and well-mated parent stock, the offspring are usually strong, and grow rapidly. Affluents (to which ducks are not susceptible) are usually brought on by incorrect treatment and feeding. Here are some general rules which should always be observed, viz.: Keep young ducks from water until they are fully feathered, when they may be allowed to swim. Water to drink, which should always be regularly supplied, should be given to them in a narrow-tipped dish, or a small, shallow pan, so as to prevent them wetting themselves. Then, in hot weather, shade is all-important. Exposure to the sun is frequently fatal. I had an experience a few

years ago, when we had ducks on the farm. One hot morning—at the end of June—my man brought in one of our best-developed and healthy Pekin ducklings, limp and dead. "What do you think was the matter with the duck?" he asked. "What a pity," I said, "it is one of our best ducklings. Did you notice anything wrong with it?" "No," said he, "it was strong and busy chasing flies a short time ago, when I passed by. On coming back, a few minutes ago, I found it lying dead." "It got the usual rations?" I asked. "Yes," he replied, and then we both looked exceedingly nonplussed. It then occurred to me, and I asked, "Was it running about in the hot sun?" "Yes," was the reply. "Probably that was the cause of death," I remarked. And all other conditions being correct, what else can be said on the present occasion? In "The Farmer's Advocate" of 17th June, page 1013, proper rations for ducks are given.

A. G. G.

GOSSIP.

"Of course, women should vote," said Oliver Herford. "Women deserve the suffrage as much as men—more, because their minds are purer and cleaner."

"Cleaner?" cried the sweet young thing Mr. Herford had taken in to dinner. "Of course they are, ever and ever so much cleaner! But how do you know that?" "Because they change them so much oftener," said he, solemnly.

WHAT IS AN INCH OF RAIN?

The rain fell in buckets, the thunder rumbled terribly, and the lightning drew zigzag lines of bright gold upon the violet sky.

"So you, too, don't know what an inch of rain is exactly," said the weather clerk, as he looked at his rain-measuring instrument. "Very few people do, it seems. I'll explain it to you."

"An acre is 6,272,640 square inches. An inch of water on an acre is, therefore, 6,272,640 cubic inches. That amount, at 227 cubic inches to the gallon, equals 22,000 gallons, or 220,000 lbs., or 100 tons.

"An inch of rain is, in other words, rain falling at the rate of 100 tons to the acre."

THE VALUE OF SHEEP.

The following experience of a Texas man, shows the value of sheep from many viewpoints, and what he did, any other farmer can do. He says:

"The way I happened to put a flock of sheep on my farm is this: Going back and forth between my town and Dallas, I noticed two adjoining farms, each showing that there was a good farmer on it; yet one was completely clean of weeds, and the other had the usual number. I saw two pastures; one with tender grass growing and not a weed in sight, while the other, in places, had more weeds than grass. I investigated, and found that both farmers were first-class workers and knew how, but one had a flock of sheep on his place, while the other had not. This set me to thinking, and I decided I would look into the matter. After some correspondence I purchased fourteen ewes and a ram from a dealer in the State, and began experimenting with them. That was eighteen months ago. I now have forty head, and am going to buy more.

"I find that the sheep is valuable on the farm for its usefulness in destroying weeds, if nothing else; that the wool clip will more than pay for the cost of the feed during the months when there is no pasture; that the trouble to keep them is comparatively nothing, and that the increase is almost 100 per cent. annually.

"Sheep, if treated kindly, are easier handled and more easily trained than either horses, cattle, or hogs. With just a little effort, one can teach them to drive, or to follow from lot to pasture, and the reverse. I think every farmer should have a small flock for the purpose of utilizing the waste about his place, cleaning his fence rows of weeds and bushes, and enriching the soil. And when you consider the two sources of profit—the sale of wool and the sale of lambs, at to-day's prices—it is clear that within a few years on most every farm there will be found a bunch of sheep.

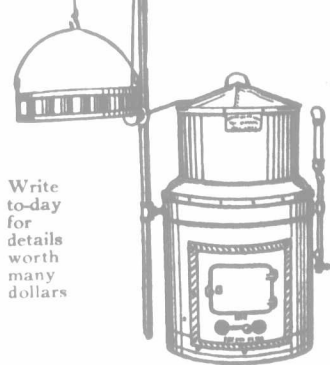
Palpitation of the Heart.

One of the first danger signals that announce something wrong with the heart is the irregular beat or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or again, there may be a most violent beating, with flushings of the skin and visible pulsations of the arteries. The person may experience a smothering sensation, gasp for breath and feel as though about to die. In such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is, beyond all question, marvellous. They give such prompt relief that no one need suffer.

Mrs. Arthur Mason, Marlbank, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have severe choking spells and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies but got none to answer my case like your pills did. I can recommend them highly to all with heart or nerve trouble."

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Write to-day for details worth many dollars

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WM. ISCHE,
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Long-distance phone.

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